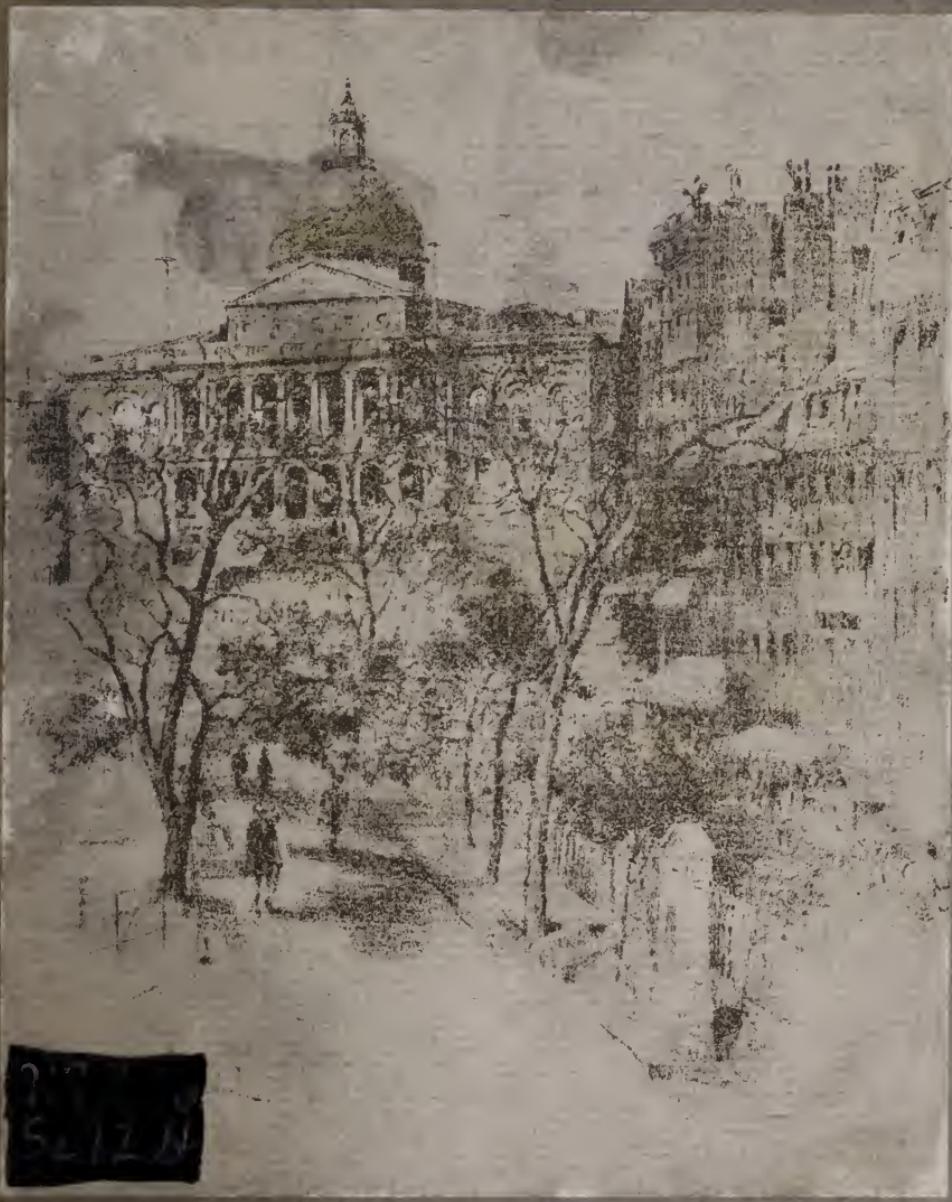


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BOSTON

ITS BYWAYS & HIGHWAYS



BY JOHN ALBERT SEAFORD

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BOSTON: ITS BYWAYS
& HIGHWAYS

FRONTISPICE—ON COVER

THE STATE HOUSE—BULFINCH FRONT

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE STANDS ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF LAND IN BOSTON PROPER—THE TOP OF BEACON HILL. ITS GILDED DOME IS A FAMILIAR LANDMARK. THE HISTORIC BULFINCH FRONT, DESIGNED BY CHARLES BULFINCH, 1795-1797, WAS ALONE THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY. NEW PARTS WERE ADDED IN 1853-1856—THE “BRYANT ADDITION,” AND LATER—1889-1895, THE STATE HOUSE “ANNEX”—DESIGNED BY CHARLES E. BRIGHAM. NO ARCHITECT HAS MADE ON BOSTON SO ENDURING AN IMPRESSION AS BULFINCH, AND THE PORTION OF THE STATE HOUSE THAT CARRIES HIS NAME IS HIS MOST CHARACTERISTIC WORK.

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BOSTON

ITS BYWAYS & HIGHWAYS

BEING TWENTY-FIVE DRAWINGS
REPRODUCED IN PHOTOGRAVURE
BY JOHN ALBERT SEAFORD

LE ROY PHILLIPS: PUBLISHER
BOSTON & T. N. FOULIS
EDINBURGH & LONDON

Pillans & Wilson, Printers, Edinburgh

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I

THE OLD AND THE NEW

AT A POINT OF ADVANTAGE ON PEMBERTON SQUARE, A FEW PACES IN FRONT OF THE COURT HOUSE OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, THERE IS AN INTERESTING VISTA DOWN COURT STREET WHERE, AMID THE MOST CONGESTED TRAFFIC, THE OLD AND THE NEW ARE STRIKINGLY CONTRASTED, AND JOSTLE EACH OTHER AT EVERY TURN. IT IS HERE THAT THE AMES BUILDING, AT THE TIME OF ITS CONSTRUCTION IN THE EARLY NINETIES, A VERITABLE SKY-SCRAPER, OVERSHADOWS THE OLD STATE HOUSE,—THE OUTER WALLS OF WHICH DATE FROM THE SECOND TOWN & PROVINCE HOUSE BUILT
IN 1712-1713.



TRINITY CHURCH FROM HUNTINGTON AVENUE

THE FRONT OF TRINITY CHURCH IS WELL SEEN FROM WHERE HUNTINGTON AVENUE ENTERS COPLEY SQUARE. IT IS ONE OF THE RICHEST EXAMPLES OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE IN BOSTON, AND IS CALLED THE MASTERPIECE OF THE ARCHITECT—H. H. RICHARDSON. THE EDIFICE WAS CONSECRATED IN 1877. ITS PREDECESSOR ON SUMMER STREET WAS DESTROYED IN THE FIRE OF 1872. PHILLIPS BROOKS WAS RECTOR OF TRINITY FROM 1869 TO 1891, WHEN HE WAS MADE BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS. THE PHILLIPS BROOKS MEMORIAL, ON THE HUNTINGTON AVENUE SIDE OF THE CHURCH, WAS ERECTED BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION. THE STATUE BY AUGUSTUS ST GAUDENS AND THE CANOPY BY CHARLES F. MCKIM ARE POSTHUMOUS WORKS, BUT THE DESIGNS OF SCULPTOR AND ARCHITECT WERE PRACTICALLY COMPLETED BEFORE THEIR DEATHS.



III

FROM ADAMS SQUARE TO FANEUIL HALL

THE SPACE COVERED BY ADAMS SQUARE WAS OPENED AS RECENTLY AS 1879, BUT IT MERGES INTO OLD DOCK SQUARE, WITH ITS LOW BUILDINGS, FANEUIL HALL, AND THE MARKET DISTRICT BEYOND. THE ORIGINAL FANEUIL HALL, THE GIFT OF PETER FANEUIL TO THE TOWN OF BOSTON, WAS COMPLETED IN 1742. THE SECOND FANEUIL HALL, WHICH IS EMBRACED IN THE PRESENT STRUCTURE, WAS BUILT ON THE BRICK WALLS OF THE OLDER BUILDING AND DEDICATED TO THE "CAUSE OF LIBERTY" IN 1763. THE TOWN MEETINGS AND DEBATES HELD HERE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD GAVE THE HALL ITS FAMILIAR NAME. IN 1805 THE "CRADLE OF LIBERTY" WAS DOUBLED IN WIDTH AND MADE A STORY HIGHER UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF CHARLES BULFINCH. IN 1898 THE ENTIRE BUILDING WAS RECONSTRUCTED WITH FIRE-PROOF MATERIAL ON THE BULFINCH PLAN. SINCE THE REVOLUTION THE HALL HAS BEEN THE POPULAR MEETING PLACE OF CITIZENS ON GRAVE AND IMPORTANT OCCASIONS. ON THE STREET FLOOR, BELOW THE HALL, IS THE MARKET THAT HAS CONTINUED SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUILDING IN 1742. THE FLOORS ABOVE THE HALL HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY FOR MANY YEARS.



TOWERS OF CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE

THE HISTORIC WEST BOSTON BRIDGE, CONNECTING THE WEST END WITH CAMBRIDGE, WAS REPLACED IN 1907 BY THE TOWERED AND ORNAMENTED STRUCTURE CALLED THE CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE. THE HUGE MASONRY TOWERS AT THE CENTRAL ARCHES BEAR THE SEALS OF THE TWO CITIES WHICH THE BRIDGE CONNECTS AND ARE STRIKING AND IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE CHARLES RIVER BASIN. VESSELS WITH MASTS NO LONGER GO ABOVE THE CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE, THE ARCHES BEING TOO LOW. ITS CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT A DRAW OR LIFT MARKED THE END OF NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER CHARLES. IN ADDITION TO ORDINARY TRAFFIC, THE CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE IS USED BY THE SUBWAY TRAINS RUNNING FROM PARK STREET, BOSTON, TO HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE.



TEMPLE STREET AND THE BULFINCH DOME.

TEMPLE STREET HAS THE CHARACTER OF ALL OF THE OLD STREETS THAT CONNECT THE FADING WEST END WITH THE BEACON HILL SECTION. SOME OF THEM STILL HAVE AN AIR OF SHABBY GENTILITY. MOST OF THE OLD DWELLINGS HAVE BECOME BOARDING HOUSES, WHILE THE STREET FLOORS HAVE BEEN RE-CONSTRUCTED FOR BUSINESS USES. THE BULFINCH DOME OF THE STATE HOUSE IS ALWAYS THE CONSPICUOUS LANDMARK ON THE CREST OF THE HILL.



THE ROLL LIFT BRIDGE—FORT POINT CHANNEL

THE ORIGINAL PENINSULA OF BOSTON WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY AN ISLAND. ALTHOUGH THE RECLAMATION OF BROAD MARSHES AND FLATS HAS ALTERED THIS CONFORMATION, IT IS STILL IMPOSSIBLE TO ENTER THE CITY PROPER ON CERTAIN LINES OF RAILWAY EXCEPT BY BRIDGES AT THE VERY ENTRANCES OF GREAT TERMINALS. VESSELS STILL USE THE CHANNELS WHICH THESE BRIDGES CROSS. FORT POINT CHANNEL, ON THE SOUTH, IS CROSSED BY TRACKS OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. THE ROLL LIFT BRIDGE, AT THIS POINT, IS A MASSIVE STEEL STRUCTURE. WHEN RAISED FOR THE PASSING VESSELS, THE HUGE AFFAIR PRESENTS A STRIKING SPECTACLE REARING ABOVE A MEDLEY OF SMOKING ENGINES AND NET-WORK OF PASSING TRAINS.



THE SHAW MEMORIAL

THE SHAW MEMORIAL IS THE MOST INSPIRING PIECE OF OUT-DOOR SCULPTURE IN BOSTON. IT FACES THE STATE HOUSE ON BEACON STREET, AND STANDS BETWEEN TWO MAJESTIC ELMS. COLONEL SHAW WAS COMMANDER OF A MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN THE CIVIL WAR, COMPOSED OF COLORED TROOPS. HE WAS KILLED WHILE LEADING AN ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER, 18TH JULY 1863. THE MONUMENT COMMEMORATES THE COLORED TROOPS IN THAT ENGAGEMENT AS WELL AS THEIR COMMANDER. THE SCULPTOR WAS AUGUSTUS ST GAUDENS, AND THE DESIGNER OF THE ELABORATE STONE SETTING WAS CHARLES F. MCKIM. THE EXTENSIVE INSCRIPTIONS INCLUDE VERSES BY LOWELL AND EMERSON, AND A MEMORIAL BY EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD. THE COST OF THE MONUMENT WAS MET BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS. IT WAS DEDICATED IN 1897. FACING THE MONUMENT THERE IS A GOOD VIEW, ACROSS THE COMMON, OF THE SPIRE OF THE PARK STREET CHURCH. IT IS THE BEST EXAMPLE REMAINING IN THE CITY OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.



THE "PAGODA" AND OLD STATE HOUSE

THE CURIOUS "PAGODA" BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND STATE STREETS IS A CONTRAST TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE ON THE OPPOSITE CORNER. STATE STREET HERE DIVIDES, GOING ON EITHER SIDE OF THE OLD STATE HOUSE WHICH STANDS AT ITS HEAD. THE OLD STATE HOUSE OCCUPIES THE IDENTICAL SITE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MARKETSTEAD CHOSEN FOR THE FIRST TOWN HOUSE IN 1657. IT HAS SERVED AS TOWN HOUSE, COURT HOUSE, PROVINCE COURT HOUSE, STATE HOUSE, AND CITY HALL. AFTER ITS ABANDONMENT FOR CIVIL USES IT SUFFERED MANY INDIGNITIES, BEING MADE OVER & PATCHED UP FOR BUSINESS USE. IN 1881 ITS REMOVAL WAS THREATENED. BY THE EFFORTS OF PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS ITS PRESERVATION WAS SECURED AND RESTORATIONS IN 1908, BY J. E. CHANDLER, HAVE GIVEN TO IT THE APPEARANCE IT HAD IN PROVINCIAL DAYS.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEMPLE

THE BEST VIEW OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEMPLE IS THROUGH THE FORMAL GARDEN FROM HUNTINGTON AVENUE. THIS IS THE SO-CALLED MOTHER CHURCH — THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST — GENEROUSLY ENDOWED BY MRS EDDY, THE FOUNDER OF THE DENOMINATION. THE STRIKING STONE STRUCTURE IS SURMOUNTED BY A MAGNIFICENT DOME RISING TO A HEIGHT OF 220 FEET. THE AUDITORIUM HAS SITTINGS FOR FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE. CONNECTED WITH THE NEWER TEMPLE IS THE ORIGINAL CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH IN BOSTON. THE BUILDINGS USED FOR THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE DENOMINATION ARE ALSO GROUPED UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE GREAT DOME OF THE TEMPLE.



X

A NORTH END COURT

THE NORTH END OF BOSTON DURING THE EARLY COLONIAL PERIOD CONTAINED THE MANSIONS OF THE GENTRY. THE DISTRICT HAS NOW LOST MOST OF THE LANDMARKS THAT WOULD GIVE IT A DISTINCTIVE CHARM TO THE SEEKERS OF THINGS OLD AND HISTORIC. THE FIRST "COURT END" OF THE TOWN IS A FOREIGN QUARTER WITH A SWARMING POPULATION AND A JARGON OF TONGUES. YET A TONE OF TIME IN THE OLD COURTS AND NARROW STREETS MAY STILL ATTRACT THOSE IN QUEST OF THE PICTURESQUE.



BERKELEY STREET FROM THE ESPLANADE

THE CROSS STREETS RUNNING AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE ESPLANADE GIVE EXCELLENT IMPRESSIONS OF THE BACK BAY DISTRICT. HERE, ON MADE LAND, RECLAIMED FROM THE FLATS, IS THE MODERN COURT END OF THE CITY. GOOD EXAMPLES OF RECENT DOMESTIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE ARE CONSPICUOUS. ON BERKELEY STREET IS THE FIRST CHURCH OF BOSTON (UNITARIAN), FIFTH IN SUCCESSION FROM THE RUDE LITTLE STRUCTURE BUILT IN 1632 ON THE PRESENT STATE STREET. ALSO IN BERKELEY STREET IS THE GOTHIC CENTRAL CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL TRINITARIAN). ITS SPIRE, 230 FEET HIGH, IS THE TALLEST IN THE CITY.



BEACON HILL FROM THE WEST

THE CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY TRAINS RUN UNDERGROUND FROM HARVARD SQUARE AND CROSS THE CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE IN DAYLIGHT BEFORE PLUNGING UNDER BEACON HILL TO THE PARK STREET TERMINUS. AS THE TRAIN EMERGES FROM THE TUNNEL ON THE CAMBRIDGE SIDE—WHILE CROSSING THE BRIDGE—THERE IS A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE WEST. THE BACK BAY DISTRICT LIES ACROSS THE CHARLES RIVER BASIN. ON THE OTHER SIDE, AT THE END OF THE CHARLES BANK, IS THE VIADUCT CONNECTING BOSTON AND EAST CAMBRIDGE AT THE CHARLES RIVER DAM. IN FRONT RISES BEACON HILL, UNDER WHICH THE SUBWAY BURROWS. THE STATE HOUSE, WITH ITS GILDED DOME, CAPS THE HILL AS IT RISES FROM THE RIVER BANK. THE DIGNIFIED RESIDENTIAL STREETS ON THIS WESTERN SLOPE ARE FULL OF THE ATMOSPHERE OF OLD BOSTON.



XIII

IN THE MARKET DISTRICT

THE MARKET DISTRICT OCCUPIES MADE LAND WHERE WERE ONCE A SWEEP OF FLATS AND DOCKS. THE LONG GRANITE QUINCY MARKET HOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED HERE IN 1825-6, AND NAMED FOR THE FIRST JOSIAH QUINCY TO BE MAYOR OF THE CITY. THE STREET FLOOR IS A LONG STRETCH OF SMALL STALLS, EACH WITH ITS SPECIAL OFFERING OF FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL. BUT THE FEATURE OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN THE MARKET DISTRICT IS FANEUIL HALL, THE "CRADLE OF LIBERTY" OF THE REVOLUTION, WHICH IS EASILY RECOGNISED BY THE WELL-KNOWN GRASSHOPPER WEATHER-VANE ON THE CUPOLA. FANEUIL HALL WAS INSTITUTED PRIMARILY AS A MARKET HOUSE, THE INCLUSION OF A PUBLIC TOWN HALL COMING INTO THE SCHEME LATER. THE MARKET THAT WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1742 STILL CONTINUES ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BUILDING.



THE LOCKS—CHARLES RIVER DAM

THE VIADUCT AT THE CHARLES RIVER DAM HAS REPLACED THE OLD CRAIGIE BRIDGE CONNECTING BOSTON AND EAST CAMBRIDGE. THE DAM WAS BUILT TO PREVENT THE TIDE RISING ABOVE THIS POINT AND MAKE POSSIBLE THE CHARLES RIVER BASIN WITH ITS PARKS AND PROMENADES ALONG THE RIVER FRONT. SHIPPING CAN STILL ENTER THE BASIN BY MEANS OF THE LOCKS AT THE DAM, BUT VESSELS WITH MASTS CANNOT GO UNDER THE LOW ARCHES OF THE NEW CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE, SO THAT CAMBRIDGE PORT CAN NO LONGER BE PRONOUNCED WITH THE ACCENT ON THE "PORT."



BASEMENT SHOPS—BOYLSTON STREET

ALONG BOYLSTON STREET FROM PARK SQUARE WEST ARE SOME OF THE SMARTEST AND MOST ALLURING SHOPS IN BOSTON, SUGGESTING SOMEWHAT THE CHARACTER OF THOSE IN BOND STREET, LONDON. THE DEPARTMENT STORE IS NOT YET REPRESENTED IN THIS DISTRICT. MERCHANTS SPECIALIZE THEIR WARES AND GIVE CUSTOMERS A MORE INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION THAN IS POSSIBLE IN THE GREAT STORES IN THE DOWN-TOWN SHOPPING DISTRICT. A VIEW ALONG BOYLSTON STREET SHOWS THE CHURCH TOWERS AND OTHER ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES IN COPLEY SQUARE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.



TUGBOAT ON THE WAYS—EAST BOSTON

EAST BOSTON COMPRISES TWO HARBOR ISLANDS, NODDLE'S AND BREED'S (EARLIER HOG) ISLANDS, WHICH WERE ANNEXED TO BOSTON IN THE EARLIEST DAYS OF ITS SETTLEMENT. THE DISTRICT HAS ALWAYS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH SHIPS AND SHIPPING. SOME OF THE LARGEST TRANS-ATLANTIC LINERS THAT ENTER BOSTON HARBOR NOW DOCK AT EAST BOSTON. THE ENERGY OF BOSTONIANS WAS EARLY IDENTIFIED WITH SHIP CONSTRUCTION, AND THE EAST BOSTON LAUNCHINGS HAVE BEEN EVENTS SINCE COLONIAL TIMES. THE CLIPPER SHIPS, BUILT HERE FOR THE CALIFORNIA SERVICE DURING THE GOLD DIGGING DAYS, WERE THE STAUNCHEST AND SWIFTEST CRAFT OF THEIR KIND. WITH THE PASSING OF THE OLD WOODEN SHIP EAST BOSTON'S PALMY DAYS OF MARINE CONSTRUCTION HAVE GONE, BUT HERE AND THERE THE PICTURESQUE OLD SHIPYARDS HAVE SOME VESSELS ON THEIR WAYS.



NORTH SQUARE
(WITH HOUSE OF PAUL REVERE)

NORTH SQUARE IS NOW THE HEART OF THE ITALIAN COLONY. THE SQUALID TRIANGULAR INCLOSURE WAS ONCE TREE SHADED AND SURROUNDED BY MANSIONS AND CHURCHES OF THE GENTRY. IT WAS THE CENTRAL POINT OF THE NORTH END, IN COLONIAL TIMES BOSTON'S MOST DIGNIFIED RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD. NORTH SQUARE'S FEATURE OF HISTORIC VALUE IS THE HOUSE OF PAUL REVERE, THE SILVER-SMITH. THIS IS A LITTLE LOW HOUSE OF WOOD, RECENTLY RESTORED BY J. E. CHANDLER, NOW HEDGED IN BY AMBITIOUS MODERN STRUCTURES. HERE REVERE DWELT FROM ABOUT 1770 THROUGH THE REVOLUTION AND UNTIL 1800, WHEN HE BOUGHT A FINER HOUSE NEAR BY AND THERE SPENT HIS REMAINING DAYS. WITH ONE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION, REVERE'S HOUSE IN NORTH SQUARE IS THE OLDEST STANDING STRUCTURE IN BOSTON.



THE WESTERN BOUND OF COPLEY SQUARE

DARTMOUTH STREET MARKS THE WESTERN BOUND OF COPLEY SQUARE. HERE ARE GROUPED SOME OF THE MOST NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN BOSTON. THE VISTA LOOKING SOUTH INCLUDES THE NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. THE NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH IS SO-CALLED TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM ITS PREDECESSOR, THE OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE AT WASHINGTON AND MILK STREETS. THE CHURCH, WITH ITS GREAT TOWER, IN THE NORTH ITALIAN GOTHIC STYLE IS NOTEWORTHY FOR RICHNESS OF DESIGN AND ORNAMENTATION. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN BOSTON. ITS PROPORTIONS AND THE PURITY OF ITS DESIGN ARE REMARKED AS THE CHIEF MERITS WHICH GIVE THE STRUCTURE ITS DISTINCTION.



XIX

CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER
(IN CONSTRUCTION)

BOSTON IS UNUSUAL AMONG AMERICAN CITIES IN THAT IT HAS NEVER, UNTIL 1914, HAD A SKY-SCRAPER. BUILDING LAWS REGULATE THE HEIGHT OF CONSTRUCTION UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL. OVER FEDERAL BUILDINGS THE CITY'S STATUTES HAVE NO AUTHORITY, THE EVIDENCE OF WHICH IS SEEN IN THE CITY'S MOST CONSPICUOUS LANDMARK, THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER. THIS NEW TOWER USES FOR A BASE MUCH OF THE GRANITE PILLARED CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE DATING FROM 1847. ITS SITE WAS THE END OF TONG WHARF, AND THE BOW-SPRITS OF VESSELS LYING THERE ALMOST TOUCHED THE MASSIVE DORIC COLUMNS OF THE OLD BUILDING.



XX

IN THE WEST END

THE WEST END IS A NOW FADING QUARTER. HERE, AROUND THE NORTHERLY SLOPE OF BEACON HILL IN MELLOW OLD STREETS APPROACHING DECAY, ARE LANDMARKS OF LITERARY BOSTON, AND SOME OF THE CITY'S TIME HONORED INSTITUTIONS. IN ITS BETTER PARTS THE WEST END RETAINS MORE DISTINCTLY THAN ANY OTHER QUARTER OF THE CITY, THE GENUINE BOSTON CHARACTER.



FROM DARTMOUTH STREET—LOOKING
NORTH

FROM THE DARTMOUTH STREET BRIDGES OVER THE TRACKS OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN, AND HARTFORD, AND THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAIL ROADS. THE VIEW NORTH, TOWARDS THE CHARLES RIVER, REVEALS MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTIC LANDMARKS OF THE CITY. MODERN HOTELS, APARTMENTS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CLUBS, AND RESIDENCES OF THE WEALTHY, ARE SEEN TO ADVANTAGE. DARTMOUTH STREET IS THE CHIEF GATEWAY TO THE BACK BAY AND SOUTH END DISTRICTS FOR HUNDREDS OF COMMUTERS WHO LEAVE THEIR TRAINS AT THE BACK BAY OR HUNTINGTON AVENUE STATIONS.



ON THE MYSTIC—SHOWING BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

THE MYSTIC RIVER AS IT EMPTIES INTO THE INNER HARBOR SKIRTS THE CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, AND OFFERS DOCKAGE FOR COASTWISE CRAFT OF EVERY KIND. THROUGH AND OVER THE MASTS OF BOATS, THE COAL POCKETS, AND A MEDLEY OF LONGSHORE CONSTRUCTION, ARE FREQUENT VIEWS OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. THIS SHAFT IS THE FEATURE OF THE CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, AND WITH ITS HEIGHT OF 220 FEET, DOMINATES IT FROM EVERY POINT. THE GRANITE OBELISK COMMEMORATES THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL—JUNE 17, 1775. THE CORNERSTONE OF THE MONUMENT WAS LAID IN 1825 BY LAFAYETTE. IN THE GREAT THRONG THAT GATHERED FOR ITS DEDICATION ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE IN 1843 WERE A FEW SURVIVORS OF THE CELEBRATED ENGAGEMENT.



OLD COLONIAL HOUSES—CHARLESTOWN

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BOSTON WAS MADE IN 1629 IN THE CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT. WHILE TRACES OF THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONISTS UNDER JOHN WINTHROP HAVE ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED, THE DISTRICT PRESERVES MANY RELICS OF LATER COLONIAL DAYS. THE OLD HOUSES AND CHURCH TOWERS IN SOME OF THE SQUARES RETAIN AN OLD-WORLD CHARM, AND SUGGEST THE ENGLISH VILLAGES FROM WHICH THEIR BUILDERS CAME. CHARLESTOWN, FORMERLY AN INDEPENDENT MUNICIPALITY, WAS ANNEXED TO BOSTON IN 1874.



TRINITY—FROM THE VESTRY STAIRS

THE STYLE OF TRINITY CHURCH AS DEFINED BY ITS ARCHITECT, H. H. RICHARDSON, IS FRENCH ROMAN-ESQUE AS FREELY RENDERED IN THE PYRAMIDAL-TOWERED CHURCHES OF AUVERGNE, THE CENTRAL TOWER PREDOMINATING. A NEAR VIEW OF THE ELABORATE DETAILS OF THE CENTRAL TOWER CAN BE HAD FROM THE VESTRY STAIRS. THE VESTRY, WITH ITS OPEN, OUTSIDE STAIRWAY, IS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH BY AN OPEN CLOISTER. HERE ARE PLACED SOME STONES FROM ST BOTOLPH'S CHURCH IN BOSTON, ENGLAND.



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